

ROCKEFELLER URGES MILDER MINE POLICY

Admits Grievances in Somerset County, Pa., to Be Well Founded.

TAKES MORAL BLAME

Wants Labor to Get Voice in Great Pennsylvania Collieries.

ANSWERS CHURCH PLEA

Not Connected With Berwind-White Company, Message by Financier Says.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a minority stockholder in the Consolidated Coal Company, one of the big operators of the Somerset territory in Pennsylvania, admitted yesterday that the miners' grievances there are "well founded," and urged that the policy of the operators be "radically altered."

Mr. Rockefeller's views were contained in a telegram sent by him from Battle Creek, Mich., to F. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the research department of the Federal Council of Churches, who had asked that Mr. Rockefeller, as a stockholder in the Consolidated and in the Berwind-White companies, "take some effective action with regard to the distressing conditions." Mr. Rockefeller explained that he owns stock in the Consolidated only.

His telegram follows:

"I am glad to reply to the questions which you ask me in your recent letter in regard to the situation in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

"I am not now nor have I ever been a stockholder in or in any way connected with the Berwind-White Company, directly or indirectly. I am, however, a stockholder with a minority interest in the other company which you mention, namely, the Consolidated Coal Company. As a minority stockholder I have no legal power, even if I were so disposed, to dictate the policies of that company. Moreover, I must concede the administrative rights of management within certain limits of authority and responsibility. Apart from these usual and recognized limitations, whether legal or administrative, I am, as you say, and long have been, a believer in the moral responsibilities of stockholders.

"In this special case of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, I have not hesitated to accept my personal responsibility or to record my own position. This I have done directly and through public representatives, I believe that the underlying grievances of the miners in this district are well founded, and I have urged with all the sincerity and vigor at my command that the operators of labor policy of the operators, which seems to me to be both unwise and unjust, be radically altered.

"It is my understanding that the operators in the Somerset county coal mines have hitherto denied their employees all voice and share in determining their work policy, of the operators, or group of operators, in a country like ours. I have long advocated, and never more earnestly than now, a labor policy which conceded to the employees in every industrial unit what I believe to be a fundamental right, namely, the right to representation in the determination of those matters which affect their own interests.

"As a member of President Wilson's first international conference I used these words:

"Representation is a principle which is fundamentally just and vital to the successful conduct of industry. This is the principle upon which the democratic government of our country is founded. On the battlefields of France this nation poured out its blood freely in order that democracy might be maintained, and that its beneficent institutions might become available in other lands as well. Surely it is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practice autocracy in industry."

"This is a conviction I have long held. It is a principle which, in the capacity of an individual stockholder, I have vigorously urged as the most promising measure for putting an end to industrial misunderstanding and conflict."

Cannot Dictate Policies.

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Miners Get No Voice.

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NEW PLANS ADVOCATED FOR FINANCING FARMS

Meyer Says Government Must Solve Problem.

BILLINGS, Mon., Oct. 23.—Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation in a speech before Billings Commercial Club, declared today that the Finance Corporation is not suited to the permanent banking structure of the country. He declared that the corporation had "succeeded" measurably in its efforts because it had been able to enlist the services of some of the best bankers and business men in the various States," but, he said, "I do not believe that it is possible to get that kind of cooperation permanently. I do not believe it is proper to expect it."

He declared that for normal conditions the Government must find some other solution of the problem of financing live stock and agricultural interests. Three plans are being advocated, he said, the first being a continuance of Government assistance through centralized banking institutions functioning along lines similar to those of the present board; the second, "working through a number of financial corporations, each with moderate capital furnished partly by the Government and operating within a limited district; and the third, proposing the use of existing financial machinery under the general supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and enabled to give more liberal credit along certain lines.

NEW CHASE BANK OFFICERS.

Kenneth C. Bell, Franklin H. Gates and Thomas J. Hyattman were appointed yesterday assistant cashiers of the Chase National Bank. Arthur K. F. Schulz was appointed assistant controller, and Howard P. Walsh assistant trust officer. Peter Kemp was appointed auditor.

M'CARTHY, PAL OF MURPHY, ADMITS HE BACKED BUSES

Continued from First Page.

a permit in the name of your employee, Frank Higgins?"

"I made a contract—Frank Higgins made a contract in September or October a year ago," McCarthy admitted that he had been buying motor trucks from the International Motor Company since 1915, usually for use in his business.

"Why did you have your employee, Higgins, sign the contract?"

"That was my method of doing it," replied Charley Murphy's confidant, "I thought it was the Tammany way of doing it."

"You were the man who bought the bus?"

"No, he bought the bus—I bought the bus for him. Literally, it is his."

"But not actually?"

"Actually it still is the property of the International Motor Company."

"But when the bus is paid for, it belongs to you?"

"I will determine that when I have paid for it."

"On the face of the papers Higgins has temporary title to it after you have paid for it, but you do not pretend, do you, that it is not going to be your bus?"

"I may give it away. It may burn up before it is paid for."

"If it escapes the flames when it is paid for, it will fall to you, won't it?"

"Unless I give it to somebody."

"You wouldn't consider Higgins, who says he has no financial interest in it, would you?"

"He hasn't paid any money in it."

"Money talks, doesn't it?"

"In some places; in others it doesn't. It doesn't talk in Eighty-sixth street—only half."

"Only half?" queried the examiner.

"Yes, 'half' is what I mean. A five cent fare, Fifth avenue talks ten cents."

"Well, the money is talking pretty loudly today," countered Shearn amid the general laugh.

Just Phoned to Whalen.

Explaining how he came to embark in the bus business, McCarthy said that in July a year ago the late Arthur J. Murphy, a Tammany leader in the Bronx, introduced him to Thomas F. Lynch as a man who wanted to go into the bus business.

"Lynch was formerly in the State Tax Department, wasn't he?" interpolated Shearn.

"I didn't know where he was. He had made some little investigation of the bus business, I was very much interested in the Eighty-sixth street buses. I had been twenty-seven years walking across from Broadway to Eighth avenue, and then getting across to the East Side, and when they put the buses on I was a steady customer. They were rather small, incomplete buses, and I thought that if a man would get a real bus it would make a lot of money."

"I never was a partner of Charles F. Murphy, but a great friend of his, of which I am very proud."

"Well, we all like him, I guess. You are very close to Mayor Hylan too, are you not?"

"Yes, I thought he was a good man to run for Mayor five years ago when so many people were looking for the 'good' man. I thought Lynch was nominated and elected."

"You are the discoverer of Mayor Hylan?"

"No, I don't think so. I think the people discovered him."

"You were the treasurer of the Hylan committee of 1917 that put him in nomination, weren't you?"

"I was the treasurer of the campaign committee and paid out more than I collected—went into my own pocket deeply and never asked him for any favors either."

"Just called up Whalen on the telephone?"

"That was not asking a favor. That was doing a favor to the city, giving the good buses instead of dilapidated ones. When these buses started they got a lot of dilapidated buses from Newark and Connecticut, driven by the worst kind of chauffeurs in the world. I got Allen and McDonald, and some real red blooded Americans with good buses to take their places."

"It is a great improvement, I concede, but the bad part is having all this school children mixed in with it."

"Hasn't there been politics since the world was known? And are you going to try to stop it?"

"I am going to try to stop some of the things that have been going on in connection with this bus business," retorted Shearn.

"When Mayor Hylan had his first meeting during the 1917 campaign with Mr. Murphy," went on the examiner, "you were the one who brought it about, were you not?"

"Yes, sir; I introduced him to Mr. Murphy."

"Well, that was an historic occasion."

"It is past history—ancient history," replied McCarthy.

"Although it hasn't anything to do with the bus business," said Shearn.

"The remark that you have just interjected leads me to ask you another question, if you don't mind answering it. What are you paying per square yard to the city for the rent of your sand and gravel yard at Rivington street, East River?"

"What has that got to do with the transit situation?" flashed back the politician, who now for the first time showed some heat.

"You don't want to answer that?"

"No, sir; it is documentary evidence. I can tell you I have been a tenant there for thirty-one years. I am answered by you in regard to transit, Judge, and I don't want you to try to make any record that because I was a friend of Mayor Hylan that I got a friend of his. That is not a fit business for anybody to go into but a chauffeur. You couldn't make enough money in it to buy a new suit of clothes with."

Shearn asked and McCarthy agreed that today he will send down to the commission the bank book containing his deposits in the Corn Exchange branch bank.

Thomas F. Lynch was reached with a subpoena last evening and it is expected he will be called when the examination is continued this afternoon.

The Political Aspect.

"Let us see, are you the same Mr. McCarthy who was a defendant in that Hartog suit growing out of the Corn Products Refining Company litigation?"

"The same man," replied the witness nonchalantly.

"You formerly were a partner of Charles F. Murphy?"

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Hotel Suicide Found Three Days Later

Believed to Have Been Member of Chemist Club.

A man believed to be E. G. Bashore, 40 years old, a member of the Chemist Club, at 52 East Forty-first street, is supposed to have committed suicide last Monday night in Volke's Hotel, Jackson and Woodside avenues, Long Island City. His body was found by Charles Volk late yesterday afternoon. An empty bottle which had contained veronal tablets lay beside him. It was said that Bashore had stopped there, but that Volk was known about him. He told Volk last Saturday night that he had had domestic and other troubles, and recently had lived in New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis and Buffalo. In his pocket was the address of Dr. H. Bashore of Shippenburg, Pa., who was notified.

Woman Charged With Selling Stolen Motor

Authorities Say Number Plate of Car Was Changed.

Miss Helen Gunther, 20, an automobile broker, who lives with her father and her sister, Edna, at 1937 Third avenue, was arrested yesterday charged with selling an automobile stolen on April 14 from S. Barnett of 22 West 111th street. She is alleged to have sold the automobile to Thomas Corcoran, a contractor, at 308 East Ninety-eighth street, for \$700 after the number plate had been changed. Miss Gunther was held in \$5,000 bail by Magistrate Corrigan in Washington Heights court for examination on a charge of larceny.

MANY MOTOR LIGHTS ILLEGAL

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The State Tax Commission announced today that sixty-nine of the 100 automobile headlight devices previously approved for use in New York State are illegal.

Manufacturers and users of the condemned devices have six months from date of notice of withdrawal of approval in which to dispose of their devices or fit their cars with legal headlight equipment.

BIG 'FRATS' DERIDE 'BOYIS' IMITATORS

College Secret Societies Vigorously Oppose Academic Cliques.

VIEWED AS USELESS

High School Organizations Censured for Their 'Artificial Superiority.'

SEE HARMFUL EFFECT

Greek Letter Men Vainly Attempt to Find Heads of Their Mockers.

This is the fifth and last article on the subject of high school fraternities.

It is a somewhat curious fact that among the opponents of high school secret fraternities, which the New York Board of Education wishes to suppress by means of a State law, are college secret fraternities.

At least eight of the national Greek letter college societies have voted to exclude any student who has been a member of one of the high school "frats."

The interfraternity conference, composed of delegates from the men's college fraternities, for several years has opposed the juvenile imitators. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution in 1913 suggested by its committee on fraternity legislation in this form:

"The committee recommends that this conference declare its opposition to so-called public school secret fraternities and recommends that the fraternities represented in this conference prohibit, after due notice, the initiation of those who have belonged to such high school organizations."

High school fraternities were characterized as a "nuisance" in a committee report made to the Interfraternity Conference in 1916. The same conference received a report from a special committee made up of John Calvin Hanna, Otis W. Caldwell and Spencer R. Smith. It said:

"The need for a college fraternity depends on the artificiality of college life and the separation for four years of young men from home ties. It is a definite social need, which the university and the college failed to supply, and which no other institution, the college fraternity, grew up to supply it."

"There is no such need in public high school life. The youth away from home needs an artificial schoolhouse. The adolescent at home does not. There is a vastly greater immaturity in these secret, boyish, self-perpetuating organizations, without any real purpose that cannot be better secured outside."

The committee also reported the results of a questionnaire to the principals of 286 large public high schools in 127 cities and towns, including the great majority of those schools which had fraternity chapters. There were answers from 140 cities and 186 schools. The verdict was overwhelmingly against the public school fraternities. A great majority of the principals gave it as their belief that the effect was bad on members, other students and the school. Fifty cities favored exclusion and fifty did not. Fifty-one cities reported having abolished them. At that time they were legally prohibited in fourteen States. The number is now larger. New Jersey was added to the list last year.

In the following year the special committee, then consisting of Messrs. Frank C. Caldwell, S. J. Masters and Franklin W. Johnson, said in a report to the Interfraternity Conference:

"Any highly organized organization of adolescents and youth which is kept by an arbitrary selection of members made only by those who are already members and upon the basis only of personal liking or preference, with a social aim only or chiefly maintained among those who are living at their own homes and in their own community where social needs can be supplied without such organization is sure to be harmful."

"Artificial Superiority."

The harmful influence, the committee said, was seen, "first, in their effects upon individual members; second, in their effects upon others in the school outside the organization whose natural

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MOON

Boy Runaway Falls Asleep at Very Start

FURNITURE van from Providence, R. I., pulled up yesterday afternoon in front of a house in Park avenue, East Orange.

The driver began unloading bedding and other household goods. On a mattress toward the end of the truck he found, asleep, a boy who said he was George Avery, Jr., 7, of 65 Chambers street, New Haven, Conn.

George told the police that he tired of going to the Woolsey public school in New Haven and decided to run away. He said he slept during most of the trip. He was fed by the East Orange police and will be sent back to New Haven to-day.

relations with their fellows are often times seriously disturbed; and third, the most important of all, in their effect upon the spirit of the public high schools in which they are maintained, because they foster a tendency to unnecessary exclusiveness, to an air of artificial superiority, to the snobbishness which is one of the chief vices that injure the essential democracy of the nation."

The committee reported that it had tried to invite the high school fraternities to present their argument before the 1917 interfraternity conference and had written forty-eight letters to that end, but had received no replies and had been unable to find any responsible heads.

The high school fraternities were associated at one time in a body which they called the interfraternity council, but it has not functioned in recent years. In the book "American Secondary School Fraternities," published in 1913 by J. Ward Brown of Brooklyn, forty-five Greek letter fraternities and nineteen sororities were listed. There were 746 fraternity chapters with a membership of 59,481 and 133 sorority chapters with a membership of 3,450. Six additional fraternities and two sororities were listed in 1914. The existence of seven other fraternities and twenty-nine sororities was reported, but the compiler was unable to get complete information about them.

THEFTS ON EIGHTH VISIT SCORN COTTON FOR SILK

Burglars Take \$10,000 Worth of Underwear and Hose.

Nat Lewis, haberdasher and dealer in theatrical apparel, 1578 Broadway, was robbed for the eighth time early Sunday. Burglars visited his warerooms at 243 to 251 West Forty-seventh street and carried away \$10,000 worth of silk underwear and stockings.

Pink cotton bloomers and cotton stockings were tossed disdainfully aside. The work of unpacking and repacking the stolen goods must have required several hours, Mr. Lewis estimated. The thieves left behind early editions of the Sunday newspapers and tossed their gloves, in an attempt to eliminate finger prints, on the floor.

Sam J. Josen, a tailor, 120 West Thirty-eighth street, found the transit of his street door broken yesterday morning and several overcoats and suits and several bolts of cloth missing.

NEW YORK DOCK INCOME.

The New York Dock Company reports for September a surplus after charges amounting to \$42,214, in contrast with \$74,423 a year ago. Gross earnings aggregated \$298,170, compared with \$383,250 in the preceding year, while the net income after expenses totaled \$150,239, against \$133,446 last year. For the nine months ended September the company reported a surplus of \$541,274, compared with \$461,506 in the preceding year. Gross earnings aggregated \$2,974,157, compared with \$4,679,827 last year, while net income amounted to \$1,613,937, against \$861,606 a year ago.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Total Prior to October 18 Was 6,962,034 Running Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Cotton ginned prior to October 18 last year amounted to 5,497,364 running bales, counting 98,460 round bales as half bales and including 7,520 bales of American Egyptian and 1,359 bales of Sea Island.

Revised statistics on ginning prior to September 25 were announced as 3,863,796 bales.

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